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JOHNSON COUNTY

A Resource Inventory

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The preparation of this document was financed through a Federal Grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section "701" of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, and through funds provided by the City of Buffalo, and Johnson County, Wyoming.

Buffalo-johnson county Planning office

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buffalo, wyoming 82834



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
1701 EAST E
CASPER, WY 82601

BLM 3030
Box
RICHARD W. DOUGLASS
PLANNING DIRECTOR

JOHNSON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
Lee Keith, Chairman

BUFFALO PLANNING COMMISSION
Robert Ferril, Chairman

Dale Gobel
P.O. Box 2834
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Bldg.
Casper, Wyoming

Dear Dale,

Enclosed please find the original copy of the Johnson Co. Resource Inventory, as I indicated on the phone, I have here in the office overlays on a County Map which show other land use information, such as: Wildlife, Minerals, Historical and Recreational Sites, Oil & Gas Pipelines, Water Development, Geology and Soils. The map scale is 1" = 2 Miles.

I hope this will be helpful in your inventory work.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Douglass
Planning Director

UNIT	NO.	POSITION	IND.	INT.
		DIST. M. (BUFFALO)		
		ASSOC.		
		ADMIN.	ACTION	
		OPER.	FILING	SMC
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	1	RES. M.	PLATE	
		FOR	H.R.S.	
		WILDL.	MIN.	
		MIN.	WILDL.	
		LAND	RANGE	
		REC.	R. TECH.	
		SURF.	R. TECH.	

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
951 UNION BOULEVARD
CASPER, WYOMING 82601

INTRODUCTION

This resource inventory is intended to be the initial effort in the development of a Comprehensive Plan for Johnson County. This report is a combination of data and information assembled with the intent of use in further planning analysis for a variety of planning efforts.

The overlay approach has been used in order to further evaluate the components of land use in order to eventually achieve a future land use plan for Johnson County. More and more information is constantly becoming available which will assist in the development of such a comprehensive land use plan. Such an effort has not been initiated on the local level until this time.

The information herein which pertains to County Finances, near the end of this report, should be useful in attempting to develop a Capital Improvements Program which is an attempt to maximize local financial resources.

Because of an urgent need for hospital and health care expansion, several pages of this report are devoted to analyze that problem and provide some of the facts pertinent to the status of health care in Johnson County.

This report is not intended to be a plan, as such, but an attempt to provide some basic data and information which will be of future value to the planning program on the County level.

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GENERAL ECONOMY

The economy of Johnson County is generally agricultural-ranching which is supplemented by oil and mineral production, tourism and commercial-retail activity. Livestock raising is the basic industry in the County. Many large ranching operations thrive, some with an estimated value in excess of five million dollars. Diversified crops of winter wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and hay, most of which are irrigated, are raised mostly to feed the cattle and sheep.

Oil and gas production is prevalent in the Southern part of Johnson County with its most productive area located in the Lynch - Sussex area. Several large industrial concerns hold vast interests in coal; the county has some of the thickest coal veins in the country. In 1972 Reynolds Metals Company announced plans to construct an uranium enrichment plant in the Lake DeSmet area pending approval from the Atomic Energy Commission. Reynolds has control of in excess of two billion tons of low sulphur coal along with water rights to provide more than 100,000 acre feet of water per year. Other similar industrial firms in the Powder River Basin cannot duplicate Reynold's marriage of coal and water reserves, which places the Lake DeSmet resources in a very enviable position in light of the pending energy crisis facing this country.

The nearby Big Horn National Forest in Northwestern Johnson County contains an estimated 395,000 acres of forest land. Of this figure, approximately 226,000 acres are considered to be of value for commercial use. The allowable timber cut per year has been assessed at seven million board feet. Timber operations account for a substantial portion of the industrial base of the City of Buffalo, the only major city in the County. The only other major industrial concerns are primarily construction firms.

Tourism is one of the largest sources of income to Buffalo, which along with Cheyenne are the only cities in the State which are intersected by two interstate highways; Buffalo is the intersection of I90 and I25. I90 is a major transportation route for tourist travel from the East and Midwest to some of this country's major National Parks - Yellowstone Park and Grand Teton National Park. Buffalo provides tourists with an ideal stopping and resting point with excellent facilities.

The Big Horn National Forest also provides excellent big game harvests with elk, deer, and sheep being the primary animal harvests. Fishing is another major activity with numerous types of fresh water fish abundant. Antelope, pheasants, blue grouse and chukar are popular hunting in other portions of the County. There are several dude ranches of considerable size which have been in operation for many years in this County. Many parts of the County afford unusual opportunities for hiking, fishing, camping, horse back riding and also a variety of winter sports.

The City of Buffalo provides a commercial trade center which serves the majority of the County, as well as acting as the cultural and medical center for the County. Educational schools are located primarily in Buffalo and Kaycee, busing is provided for students in the rural parts of the County. The County has a unified school district which provides a broader tax base and also centralized administration of the school program.

Mining

Existing mining activity in Johnson County is limited to the extraction of three minerals. Oil, gas and bentonite are presently the only mineral reserves being tapped in the County. Other locatable minerals, notably gold exist in the County, but are not being commercially extracted. Oil production in the County in 1970 approximated four and one-half million barrels; the 1970 production of natural gas exceeded two and one-third billion cubic feet; and bentonite production exceeded two hundred thousand tons.

In addition to the mineral resources currently being extracted in Johnson County, the overlay of mineral resources shows that nearly two-thirds of the County is underlain with coal. The coal reserves in the County are of the sub-bituminous type. The areas of potential coal extraction (thick veins with relatively shallow overburden) are located in the Northcentral portion of the County. Several large resource extraction concerns hold mineral ownerships and mineral rights to these reserves; two major concerns (Tipperary Resources and Reynolds Metals) have plans for development of their coal reserves.

Uranium is another resource which has not yet been extracted in Johnson County. Considerable research and investigation is currently being made by firms interested in developing and exploring these uranium reserves which are found in the Southern portion of the County.

Gypsum and limestone are also found along the Western edge of the County, primarily in the Southwestern corner as shown on the minerals overlay.

Construction

The construction industry in Johnson County appears to be closely related to the relative movements in both mining and manufacturing. Contract construction employment rose 11.7% from 1950 to 1960, with a 12.6% increase from 1960 to 1970. Net collections of sales and use tax imposed on contract construction peaked during the year of 1970 at \$10,360.74. A significant portion of the construction during 1968-1971 was the activity involved on the Interstate Highway System and the Piney Creek Diversion Canal.

Services

Services are broken down by the U.S. Department of Commerce into eleven basic categories of industry classification. In Johnson County, five of these classifications have indicated a general rise in percentage composition of the total employment. Those showing a steady percentage growth are: Utilities and Sanitary Services; Wholesale Trade; Food and Dairying; Finance and Real Estate; and Private Households. Transportation and Business and Repair Services maintained stable levels of percentage of total employment. Relative declining percentages of employment exist in four services: Trucking and Warehousing; Communications; Eating and Drinking; and Other Retail Trade. The actual numerized advancements and declines, and the percentage shifts of total employment are indicated in the chart on the following page:

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

Johnson County

	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1826	100.0	1966	100.0	2202	100.0
Manufacturing	41	2.2	74	3.8	77	4.1
Mining	62	3.4	151	7.7	165	7.5
Agric., Forestry & Fisheries	754	41.3	549	27.9	410	18.6
Construction	158	8.7	231	11.7	278	12.6
Trucking, Service, Warehousing	32	1.8	15	0.8	16	0.7
Other Transportation	5	0.3	9	0.5	10	0.5
Communications	20	1.1	20	1.0	10	0.5
Utilities & Sanitary Serv.	17	0.9	22	1.1	31	1.4
Wholesale Trade	21	1.6	12	0.6	25	1.1
Food and Dairy	40	2.2	38	1.9	73	3.3
Eating and Drinking	90	4.9	93	4.7	89	4.0
Other Retail Trade	149	8.2	199	10.1	154	7.0
Finance, Insur., & Real Est.	27	1.5	41	2.1	71	3.2
Business and Repair	58	3.2	31	1.6	46	2.1
Private Households	41	2.2	41	2.1	71	3.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Agriculture

According to the U.S. Census Bureau of Agriculture, the average size of farms in Johnson County has decreased 199 acres or 2.3% between 1959 and 1964, compared to the State increase during the same period of 10.4%. The average size, however, of Johnsons County's farms is twice that of the State as a whole. This can be attributed to the ranching-type of agriculture which exists in Johnson County.

Latest figures available on the agriculture sector of Johnson County are provided in the Agriculture Sector Study of Wyoming Agriculture prepared by the University of Wyoming. This study indicates that farms in Johnson County under ten acres have increased only slightly in number between 1959 and 1964. During this same period, farms between 10 and 49 acres increased 225%, those 50 to 99 acres decreased 50%, and those 500 to 999 acres decreased 17.9%. The only other change in the size of farms occurred in those 1,000 acres and over which decreased 1.1%.

Thus, the overall picture shows a decrease in the number of acres per farm. In general this has been brought about by large percentage decreases in the total number of farms in all but two size categories.

As can be seen on the Water Development Overlay, irrigated lands in the County are concentrated along the major drainages. The Buffalo area which comprises both the Piney Creek and Rock, French, and Clear Creek Drainages is the largest irrigated area. The Crazy Woman drainage has some irrigated lands particularly in the West-central portion of the County. The other major irrigated area is the Powder River Drainage which also has some potential irrigable lands if stor-

age can be developed in the Hole-in -the-Wall Reservoir which is now in the proposed stage. Irrigable lands also exist East of the Clear Creek drainage in Northcentral Johnson County.

A sizeable portion of the irrigated and irrigable lands of the county, particularly in the Northern portion of the County appear to be in conflict with potential minerals extraction; This is particularly true with lands paralleling the Interstate 25 from approximately eight miles South of Buffalo to the Johnson and Sheridan County line, and also along U.S. 16 to Ucross from Buffalo.

Recreation and Wildlife

Recreational opportunities in Johnson County are primarily a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits. The Big Horn Mountains provide excellent summer and winter sports. Skiing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and other winter sports are concentrated in the mountains. Lake DeSmet and the City of Buffalo provide improved recreational areas for boating, golf, swimming, and a variety of other forms of sport. Camping, jeeping, horseback riding, hiking & backpacking and other summer interests are actively engaged throughout the County.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat provide fishermen and hunters with excellent opportunities to pursue their interests. Elk, deer, sheep, and antelope are the major big game animals which attract hunting enthusiasts. A variety of fresh water trout are the major fish habitat; they are abundant in nearly every stream in the County.

Small game, particularly cottontail rabbits also flourish throughout Johnson County with the exception of the high mountain areas.

Non-game wildlife species such as beaver, muskrat, mink, martin, jack rabbit, porcupine, coyote, fox, mountain lion, bobcat, badger, golden and bald eagles, hawks, owls, and small rodents are common in certain areas of the county.

POPULATION

Johnson County population has shown a steady growth since 1930, with exception of the period between 1940 and 1950 when the population of the County decreased by 5.5%. Clearly, the demography of the County has been characterized by a steady increase in the Buffalo urban population and a general decrease in the County's rural sector. The following chart gives the population changes for the City of Buffalo and Johnson County:

Year	Buffalo		Johnson County	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1930	1,749		4,816	
1940	2,302	31.6 %	4,980	3.4 %
1950	2,674	16.2 %	4,707	-5.5 %
1960	2,907	8.7 %	5,475	16.3 %
1970	3,394	16.8 %	5,587	2.0 %

Population shifts have also been determined, in general terms for the two major areas of the County - the Buffalo Division and the Kaycee Division these figures also indicate that the majority of the County's population is concentrating in the Buffalo area:

Johnson County:

	<u>Population 1960</u>	<u>Population 1970</u>
Buffalo Division	3,980	4,570
Kaycee Division	1,495	1,017
Johnson County	5,475	5,587

Population distribution in terms of age groups also indicates that certain movements in age groups is occurring. This factor to a certain extent influences the types of demands placed upon the services provided in the community. The following chart indicates age group distribution shifts from 1960 to 1970.

Age Group in Years	1960	1970
	<u>Johnson County Percent</u>	<u>Johnson County Percent</u>
0 - 4	11.4	8.2
5 - 9	11.0	8.7
10 - 14	10.2	11.3
15 - 19	6.8	9.0
20 - 39	21.7	21.4
40 - 59	22.1	23.3
60 - 64	4.5	5.1
65 and Over	12.3	13.0

The decrease in the 0 to 9 age group should serve to lessen the immediate pressure in the elementary school grades. Whether this is to continue into the higher grades is dependent upon the long range migration characteristics. A number of the existing characteristics and effects of population distribution on the education system are shown in the following chart:

1970 Educational Statistics

Johnson County

Median school years completed, Persons age 25 and over	12.3 %
Persons 14 - 17, percent in school	88.1 %
Persons completing 4 years of high school, age 25 and over	1,191
Persons completing 4 years of college, age 25 and over	296
Expenditure Per Pupil in Ave. Daily Membership (1970)	\$ 992.76
County Rank, Expenditures/ADM	5th
Bonded Indebtedness of School Districts	\$ 179,000

Johnson County School Enrollment

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grades 1 - 6</u>	<u>Grades 7 - 8</u>	<u>Grades 9 - 12</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963-4	532	165	321	1,018
1964-5	544	179	306	1,029
1965-6	547	188	333	1,068
1966-7	595	196	360	1,151
1967-8	550	178	358	1,086
1968-69	556	199	376	1,131
1969-70	533	202	389	1,124
1970-71	529	189	390	1,108
1971-72	474	215	389	1,078
1972-73	451	202	393	1,046

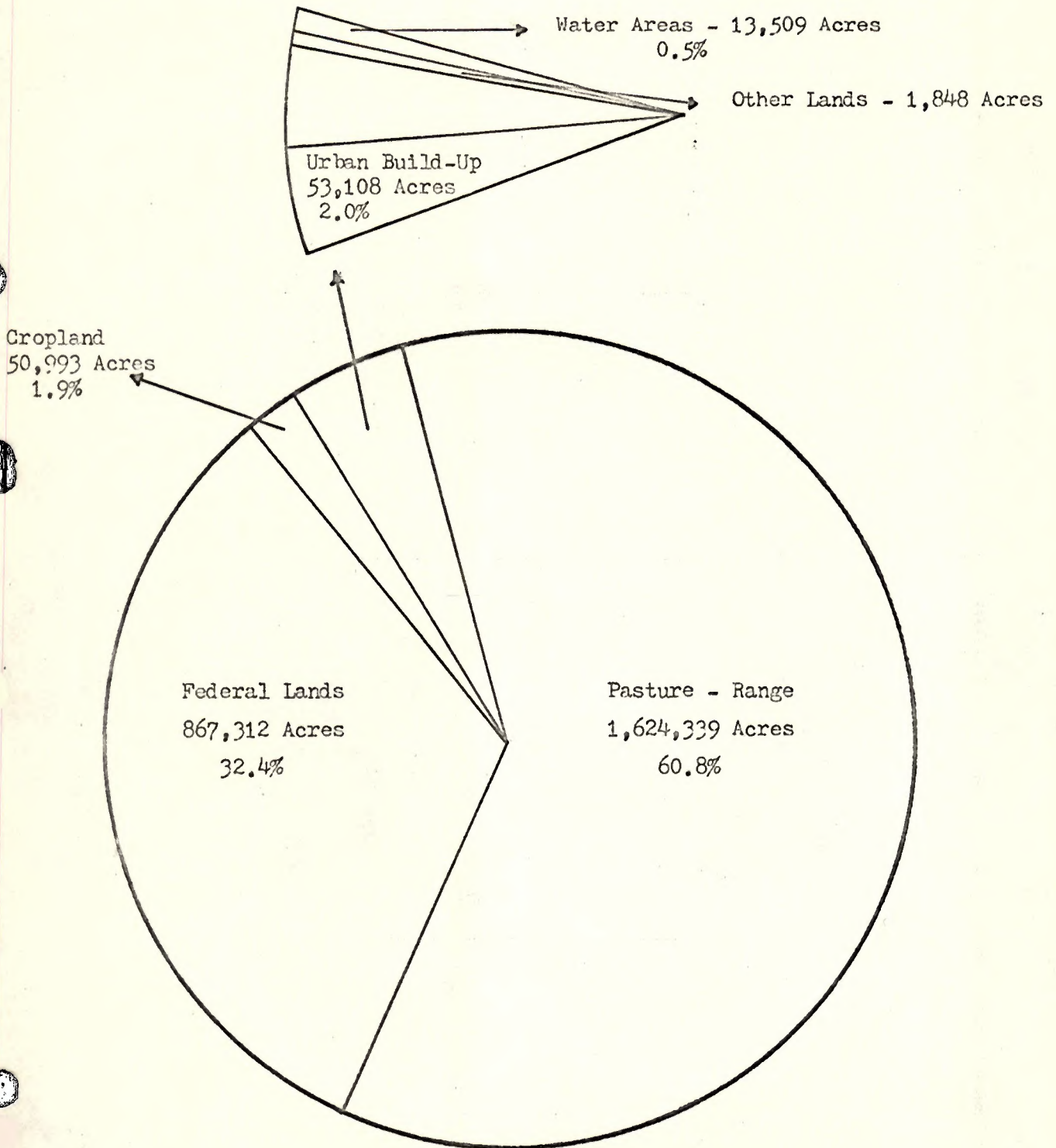
JOHNSON COUNTY LAND USE

<u>Non-Agriculture</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Federal Lands	867,312	32.4
Urban Build-up*	53,108	02.0
Water Areas	13,509	00.5
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Crop Land	50,993	01.9
Pasture - Range	1,624,339	60.8
Forest	60,761	02.3
Other Land	1,848	00.1
Total Non-Agriculture	933,929	34.9
Total Agriculture	1,737,941	65.1
TOTAL COUNTY AREA	2,671,870	100.0
Irrigated Crop Land	45,133	88.5
Non Irrigated Crop Land	5,860	11.5
TOTAL CROP LAND	50,993	100.0

* Includes cities, villages, and build up areas of more than 10 acres, road and railroad acreage, industrial sites, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, etc. and institutional and public administration sites.

Source: U.S. Dep't. of Agr. SCS; State Land Use Summary Conservation Needs Inventory

JOHNSON COUNTY
LAND USE



TOTAL COUNTY AREA
2,671,870 Acres

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Department	Headquarters	Communications	Personnel	Detention Facilities	Equipment
Johnson County Sheriff's Office	Johnson Co. Courthouse	Hwy Patrol - base at Sheriff's Office 2 Mobile Units - 2 portables Operators - 1 daytime 4 nighttime *Contemplated System: 1 Base Station 4 Mobiles 3 Portables 1 Command Control Center Antenna & Coax Install.	Sheriff 1 Undersheriff 1 Parttime (Kaycee)	County Jail	2 radio equipped vehicles Light Rescue equipment
Buffalo Police Department	City Hall	City Police Net - base at Sheriff's Office 5 handi-talkies Hwy Patrol Net - 1 mobile * Contemplated System above	Chief of Police 4 Police Officers 1 Trainee Brand Insp.	County Jail	2 Patrol units 1 radio equip
Kaycee Police Department	Town Hall	One Base Station one Mobile Unit	Chief of Police Deputy Sheriff/ Brand Inspector Hwy Patrolman	Kaycee Jail	1 pickup, radio equipped
Highway Patrol	Div Hdqrs. Sheriff's Office	Base - Sheriff's Office	Lieutenant 2 Patrolmen 1 Patrolman (Kaycee)	County Jail	3 radio equipped vehicles
Game & Fish Dept.	Sheriff's Office	Hwy Patrol Mobiles	1 Warden 1 Deputy Warden	County Jail	2 radio equipped vehicles

FIRE CONTROL

Department	Headquarters	Communications	Personnel	Equipment
Buffalo Fire Dep't.	City Yard	Telephone 2 Walkie-talkies Dedicated circuit for firemen	Fire Chief Ass't Chief 15 Firemen	1 - 750 Gal. pumper-tanker (500 Gal. Tank) 1 - 500 Gal/min pumper-tanker 1 - Auxiliary Van - combination fire fighting and rescue
Kaycee Fire Dept.	North End of Town	Fire phones	Fire Chief Assistant Chief 10 Firemen	1 - Pumper/Tanker
Johnson County Fire Department	County Courthouse Complex	Telephone	Chief Ass't. Chief	1 - Tanker (850 Gallon) 1 - Jeep (utility) 1 - Tanker (850 Gallon - Kaycee)

PUBLIC WORKS

Department	Headquarters	Communications	Personnel	Equipment
County Road & Bridge Dept.	New location will be at County Bldg #1 near U.S. 10 E.	Telephone Contemplated System to be installed described in Sheriff	13 Men	2 Catapillar dozers 6 Dumptrucks 2 Front end Loaders 7 Pickups 4 Patrols 1 Track Excavator
Buffalo City Public Works Department	City Yard	Telephone	Foreman 4 Crewmen	1 Grader 2 Tractors 3 Dumptrucks 1 Roller 1 Winch Truck 2 Water trucks - 1,000 Gal. 1 Truck-Sander 1 Oil Distributor 1 Rubbertire loader 1 light plant welder 300w 6" Centr. pump 1 Compressor 1 Backhoe 1 Sweeper 4 Pickups 1 Track loader
Wyoming State Highway Dep't.	Buffalo Kaycee	Highway Maintenance	24 Men	1 Patrol 1 Loader 8 4yd Dumptrucks 2 8yd Dumptrucks

Kaycee included above.

HEALTH CARE

One of the major institutional needs facing the County is health care. Health care institutions in the County include: the Johnson County Memorial Hospital of twenty-six semi-private beds constructed in 1952; the Amie Holt Memorial Nursing Home Wing, built in 1964, with 22 beds and an additional 18 beds added in 1971; the Wyoming Soldiers and Sailors Home; and construction will soon begin on a new Easter Seal Hospital to be located in Clear Creek Canyon West of Buffalo. Planning is presently being done on expanding the physical plant of the Johnson County Memorial Hospital.

Johnson County Memorial Hospital provides the majority of hospital care to persons residing in the area. About 22 percent of the inpatients come from other Wyoming areas and out-of-state visitors. About 17 percent of the outpatients come from other Wyoming areas and out-of-state visitors.

Construction of Johnson County Memorial Hospital was started in 1952 and completed in 1952. The Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society began operating and administering the hospital in October 1952 and continue to do so at this time. The Amie Holt Memorial Nursing Home Wing construction was started in 1963 and finished early in 1964. The original nursing home wing was constructed for 22 beds and addition was completed in 1971 increasing the number of beds to 40. The average daily occupancy of the hospital and nursing home unit for the last five years was:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HOSPITAL</u>		<u>NURSING HOME WING</u>	
	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Total Bed Count</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Total Bed Count</u>
1972*	75.4	26	93.8	40
1971	67.1	26	82.6**	22 - 40
1970	72.7	26	97.3	22
1969	62.1	26	102.7	22
1968	63.2	26	105.0	22

* January through November, 1972

** Bed Count increased from 22 to 40

The high occupancy of the nursing home wing indicates a higher percentage of over age 65 persons utilizing the services of the home than in most areas of the State. The high occupancy rate of hospital, indicates, in part, the ability of the medical staff to respond to the residents' needs.

The Johnson County Memorial Hospital and the Amie Holt Memorial Nursing Home Wing are operating at near capacity occupancy. There are four principle contributing factors:

1. High public acceptance of the doctors comprising the Medical Staff.
2. Greater out-reach of the hospital as a result of well-planned area wide service functions.
3. Impact of the Medicare program.
4. A very capable medical staff and a program of doctor recruitment to keep an excellent staff and attract additional doctors.

Like other hospitals, Johnson County Memorial Hospital has felt the impact of the Medicare program. The age 65 and over population of this limited area are seeking the services of an approved hospital so that they may receive the benefits to which they are entitled. The increased utilization by residents of this area is reflected in the post-medicare statistics of the hospital.

Computation of bed needs are based on the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Patient Days}}{365 \times \text{Desirable Occupancy Rate}} = \text{Bed Need}$$

The desirable occupancy rate is arrived at from the following table:

Up to 25 Beds	60%
26 - 50 Beds	65%
51 -100 Beds	70%
100 & over Beds	75%

This indicates a need for 29 beds at the Johnson County Memorial Hospital for an average 65% occupancy.

Based on the population density, the average rate of growth for past years and and predicted economic trends, it appears logical that within the next twenty years an additional 50 bed hospital facility would be feasible.

COUNTY FINANCES

The following pages of this report contain figures and trends of county finances of the recent fiscal years.

COUNTY BUDGETS

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	\$ 7,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,100	\$ 6,000
COUNTY CLERK	22,340	22,340	22,915	23,180	23,180
COUNTY TREASURER	19,575	19,775	19,985	20,875	19,970
COUNTY ASSESSOR	15,650	15,650	21,055	22,507	19,340
COUNTY SHERIFF	27,590	30,540	33,485	32,370	30,990
COUNTY ATTORNEY	8,000	8,230	8,605	9,385	9,565
COUNTY SURVEYOR	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,070	3,100
MENTAL HEALTH	5,576	4,960	5,208	4,741	4,325
ROADS & BRIDGE	161,820	178,000	175,000	185,483	198,754
ELECTIONS	2,100	5,648	6,710		6,810
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	4,000	4,000	4,000		
JUSTICE COURT	2,650	2,650	2,675	3,000	3,000
ERTHOUSE AND JAIL	16,440	21,840	39,410	34,310	29,710
WATER COMMISSIONER	4,950	5,700	7,540	7,639	7,216
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT	6,194	6,494	6,718	6,878	7,210
CLERK OF COURT (District)	17,760	17,760	18,765	19,075	19,590
LIBRARY			9,677	10,643	12,350
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL	15,205	17,795	20,366	20,428	28,020

TAXES LEVIED FOR ALL PURPOSES

Year	State General Fund	State Found. Program	County Taxes	Special District Taxes *	School Taxes	Munic. Taxes	TOTAL Taxes
1965-66	\$33,969	203,816	270,734	1,210	609,896	48,384	1,168,00
1966-67	36,295	217,771	280,560	651	640,640	51,269	1,227,18
1967-68	102,723	246,536	383,775	2,232	881,076	51,954	1,668,29
1968-69	76,715	230,144	390,478	2,065	966,669	51,997	1,718,06
1969-70	50,795	203,180	344,964	4,484	995,370	41,816	1,640,60
1970-71	- 0 -	201,621	355,795	2,511	1,051,960	31,616	1,643,50
1971-72	- 0 -	200,305	333,474	5,128	1,083,079	49,953	1,671,93
1972-73	- 0 -	205,146	370,938	5,124	1,192,548	49,260	1,823,01

TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY ON SHEEP, CATTLE, AND MULES

Year	Sheep Spec. Predatory Anim. Tax	Sheep Spec. Inspection Tax	Cattle, Horses and Mules Inspection Tax
1965-66			
Net Val.			
Levy			
Amount	\$ 744.	\$3,872	\$9,476
1966-67			
Net Val.			
Levy			
Amount	8,125.	3,555	8,719
1967-68	5,677	3,896	9,346
1968-69	5,828	4,371	12,049
1969-70	8,552	3,849	11,236
1970-71	8,369	5,579	12,981
1971-72	9,504	5,607	13,166
1972-73	16,500	4,953	15,605

8

ND CLASSIFICATION

	Suburban	Irrigation 1st Class	Irrigation 2nd Class	Uncult. w/water rts.	Irrig. Pasture	Dry Farm	Grazing
65-66							
Acres	406	1,235	23,860	11,103	8,679	10,846	1,517,341
Per Acre	\$77.18	\$35.00	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$ 5.80	\$2.40
Valuation	\$31,388	\$43,225	\$596,500	\$166,545	\$86,790	\$62,908	\$3,641,617
66-67							
Acres	506	1,402	24,559	11,291	8,756	11,080	1,529,133
Per Acre	77.94	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.80	2.40
Valuation	39,438	49,070	613,975	169,365	87,560	64,265	3,669,918
67-68							
Acres	641	1,410	24,684	11,244	8,848	11,343	1,527,202
Per Acre	71.40	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.80	2.40
Valuation	45,770	49,350	617,100	168,600	88,480	65,790	3,665,283
68-69							
Acres	993	2,005	27,536	16,433	9,250	10,718	1,515,900
Per Acre	100.66	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.80	2.40
Valuation	99,957	70,175	688,400	246,495	92,500	62,165	3,638,160
69-70							
Acres	1077	2,011	27,714	16,499	9,150	10,068	1,518,708
Per Acre	90.44	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.80	2.40
Valuation	97,403	70,385	692,850	247,485	91,500	58,395	3,644,899
70-71							
Acres	1668	1976	27,453	16,749	9,125	9,048	1,522,703
Per Acre	110.56	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.80	2.40
Valuation	184,409	69,160	686,325	251,235	91,250	52,479	3,654,486
71-72							
Acres	1,769	2,804	27,011	16,149	8,938	8,613	1,520,867
Per Acre	109.65	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.80	2.40
Valuation	193,195	98,140	675,275	242,235	89,380	49,956	3,650,082
72-73							
Acres	2,050	2,834	27,260	16,221	8,753	8,798	1,521,186
Per Acre	112.73	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	6.55	2.95
Valuation	231,103	99,190	681,500	243,390	87,530	55,870	4,107,205

COUNTY TAXES LEVIED

Year	General Fund	General School	Bond Redem.	Bond Int.	Library	Hospital	Fair	Museum	General Welfare & Health	General Welfare	Total
1965-66 (Levy)	137,236 (4.040)	31,252 (0.920)	15,286 (.450)	6,114 (.180)	12,229 (.360)	6,454 (.190)	8,459 (.250)	4,076 (.120)	29,893 (.880)	50,954 (1.500)	539,771 (15.890)
1966-67 (Levy)	146,632 (4.040)	30,488 (.840)	15,244 (.420)	5,807 (.160)	13,066 (.360)	11,977 (.330)	8,348 (.110)	3,992 (.110)	36,295 (1.00)	39,199 (1.080)	565,114 (15.570)
1967-68 (Levy)	213,254 (5.190)	33,282 (.810)	15,203 (.370)	4,520 (.110)	18,901 (.460)	50,129 (1.220)	8,629 (.210)	4,520 (.110)	37,802 (.920)	30,817 (.750)	766,316 (18.650)
1968-69 (Levy)	208,664 (5.440)	31,837 (.830)	14,959 (.390)	3,452 (.090)	18,028 (.470)	49,865 (1.300)	19,562 (.510)	4,603 (.120)	34,522 (.900)	36,823 (.960)	729,174 (19.010)
1969-70 (Levy)	198,777 (5.870)	33,152 (.979)	15,001 (.443)	3,725 (.110)	18,252 (.539)	35,015 (1.034)	20,013 (.591)	3,386 (.100)		50,795 (1.500)	632,091 (18.666)
1970-71 (Levy)	197,253 (5.870)	33,604 (1.00)	10,081 (.300)	2,890 (.086)	20,028 (.596)	45,029 (1.340)	17,373 (.517)	4,503 (.134)		58,638 (1.745)	591,020 (17.588)
1971-72 (Levy)	195,965 (5.870)	32,850 (.984)	10,015 (.300)	3,405 (.102)	18,595 (.577)	45,002 (1.348)	21,533 (.645)	5,341 (.160)		33,618 (1.007)	566,629 (16.973)
1972-73 (Levy)	200,359 (5.860)	32,242 (.943)	1,504 (.044)	2,154 (.063)	17,198 (.503)	45,030 (1.317)	45,850 (1.341)	5,471 (.160)		53,372 (1.561)	608,326 (17.792)

ASSESSED VALUATION OF CITY & TOWN PROPERTY
AND TAXES LEVIED THEREON

	Municipal Valuation	State Levy	County Tax Levy Mills Amt.	School Tax Mills Amt.	Municipal Tax Levy Mills Amt.	TOTAL TAX LEVY Mills Amt.
1965-66						
Buffalo	\$ 3,500,166	\$ 3,500	7.970 \$27,896	29.470 \$103,150	12.420 \$43,471	50.860 \$ 178,017
Kaycee	213,628	214	7.970 1,703	32.410 6,924	23.000 4,913	64.380 13,754
1966-67						
Buffalo	3,547,052	3,547	7.730 27,419	27.990 99,282	13.970 49,552	50.690 179,800
Kaycee	214,651	215	7.730 1,659	23.860 5,122	8.000 1,717	40.590 8,713
1967-68						
Buffalo	3,672,421	9.181	9.340 34,301	29.400 107,696	13.670 50,200	54.910 201,651
Kaycee	219,235	548	9.340 2,048	27.540 6,038	8.000 1,754	47.380 10,388
1968-69						
Buffalo	3,732,614	7,465	10.180 37,998	30.400 113,471	13.480 50,315	56.060 209,249
Kaycee	210,230	420	10.180 2,140	37.380 7,858	8.000 1,682	57.560 12,100
1969-70						
Buffalo	3,759,687	5,640	10.187 38,300	34.471 129,600	10.680 40,153	56.838 213,693
Kaycee	207,819	312	10.187 2,117	40.984 8,517	8.000 1,663	60.671 12,609
1970-71						
Buffalo	3,860,693	-	10.588 40,877	37.305 144,023	7.777 30,025	55.670 214,925
Kaycee	198,911	-	10.588 2,106	37.305 7,421	8.000 1,591	55.893 11,118
1971-72						
Buffalo	3,883,216	-	9.989 38,789	38.443 149,282	12.451 48,351	60.883 236,422
Kaycee	200,258	-	9.989 2,000	38.443 7,699	8.000 1,602	56.432 11,301
1972-73						
Buffalo	3,852,036	-	10.849 41,791	40.879 157,467	12.383 47,700	64.111 246,958
Kaycee	194,968	-	10.849 2,115	40.879 7,970	8.000 1,560	59.728 11,645

REAL PROPERTY

VALUATION

Year	Improv. on Land	Improv. on Non-Tax. Land	Improv. on Total Land	Town Lots	Improv. on Town Lots	Total Town Lots & Improvements	Total Real Property
1965-66	\$1,324,979	182,433	1,507,412	532,897	2,249,372	2,782,269	\$8,919,102
1966-67	1,407,973	170,508	1,578,481	533,897	2,288,083	2,881,334	9,094,742
1967-68	1,456,045	177,716	1,633,761	547,100	2,348,022	2,895,122	9,229,814
1968-69	1,508,147	165,139	1,673,286	550,550	2,429,087	2,979,637	9,551,323
1969-70	1,622,247	181,902	1,804,149	550,020	2,482,804	3,032,824	9,740,438
1970-71	1,714,760	173,689	1,888,449	551,321	2,590,870	3,142,191	10,020,526
1971-72	1,851,392	124,973	1,976,365	558,571	2,675,560	3,234,131	10,209,301
1972-73	1,846,462	167,753	2,014,215	559,218	2,684,190	3,243,408	10,763,867

PERSONAL PROPERTY

VALUATION

Total Personal Property

1965-66	\$ 5,649,807
1966-67	6,021,765
1967-68	6,269,937
1968-69	6,247,303
1969-70	6,200,613
1970-71	6,622,069
1971-72	6,635,419

UTILITIES AND MINERALS VALUATION

Year	Misc. Minerals Val.	Oil Production Barrels	Oil Production Val.	Natural Gas Production MCF	Natural Gas Production Val.	Pipelines	Public Utilities	Telephone and Telegraph	Total	Increase or Decrease*
1965-66	13,250	6,474,488	16,757,825	4,449,607	144,420	788,751	1,013,732	682,371	19,400,349	2,572,125
1966-67	116,497	7,032,767	18,260,338	3,844,187	131,289	948,034	1,034,705	687,790	21,178,304	1,778,304
1967-68	130,008	8,392,138	22,355,790	3,537,278	359,232	968,298	1,072,671	703,572	25,589,571	4,410,918
1968-69	189,852	7,710,514	19,127,068	3,622,994	383,350	1,117,953	1,161,310	679,160	22,658,693	2,930,878*
1969-70	223,683	5,400,083	14,396,814	3,383,081	316,531	1,132,066	1,171,463	681,655	17,922,212	4,736,481*
1970-71	300,188	4,700,906	13,402,510	2,643,839	315,354	1,085,796	1,181,284	675,836	16,960,968	961,244*
1971-72	301,578	4,472,140	13,152,842	2,316,981	290,777	954,169	1,151,254	688,751	16,539,371	421,597*
1972-73	321,547	4,206,804	13,423,922	1,990,455	250,571	854,417	1,123,324	685,773	16,659,554	120,183